

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 10.—The stock market was unsettled again today. The prices were lower during the morning, but rallied sharply after 1 o'clock. The upward movement was checked by the renewed sales for both long and short accounts. In a majority of the railway shares the fluctuations during the entire day were confined within the range of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Among the exceptions were coal stocks, which declined 1/2 to 3/4 per cent, and afterward partially recovered. The great feature of the day was the weakness of industrials, in which the bears labored strenuously to force liquidation. American Tobacco declined 3/4, American Sugar, 1/2, and Cotton Oil Distilling and Cattle Feeding, National Lead and National Linseed, 1/2 per cent. A sharp drive was made at General Electric, which dropped 5 to 10%, rallied to 10 1/4, and still later sold down to 9 3/4. The market closed weak. Sales listed stocks, 2,500,000; shares, unlisted, 61,000.

Closing bids—

Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe.	31 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio.	91 3/4
Canada Pacific.	14 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio.	22 3/4
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	92 3/4
Chicago and Alton.	14 1/4
Cotton Oil.	42 3/4
Cotton Oil preferred.	75 3/4
East Tennessee.	1
East Tennessee, preferred.	27
Erie.	21 3/4
Erie, preferred.	47 3/4
Illinois Central.	93
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	14 1/4
Lake Erie and Western.	21 3/4
Lake Erie and Western preferred.	75 3/4
Lake Shore.	125 3/4
Louisville and Nashville.	74 3/4
Memphis and Charleston.	40
Michigan Central.	104
Missouri Pacific.	54
Mobile and Ohio.	33 3/4
N. C. & St. L.	85
New York Central.	107 3/4
New Jersey Central.	110 3/4
Norfolk and Western preferred.	32 3/4
Northern Pacific.	15 3/4
Northern Pacific preferred.	33 3/4
Northwestern.	110 3/4
Northwestern preferred.	140
Pacific Mail.	21
Reading.	23 3/4
Richmond Terminal.	91
Rock Island.	82 3/4
St. Paul.	70 3/4
St. Paul preferred.	122 3/4
Silver Certificates.	82 3/4
American Sugar.	118 3/4
American Sugar preferred.	100
Tennessee Coal and Iron.	100
Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred.	100
Texas Pacific.	91 3/4
Union Pacific.	37
Wabash.	11
Wabash preferred.	23
Western Union.	94 3/4
Alabama class A.	101
Alabama class B.	104
Alabama class C.	94 3/4
Louisiana consols.	97
North Carolina.	99
South Carolina.	123 3/4
South Carolina Browns.	97
Tennessee olds.	62
Tennessee, new set.	101
63.	101
65.	101
68.	75 3/4
Virginia.	50
Ex-mat. coup.	37
Consols.	37

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, March 10.—Leading futures

WHEAT—	O'p'g.	C'g.
March.	72 3/4	73
May.	73 3/4	74 3/4
July.	74	75 3/4
CORN—		
March.	40 3/4	41 1/4
May.	41 3/4	42 3/4
July.	42 3/4	43 3/4
OATS—		
March.	32 3/4	33 3/4
May.	33 3/4	34 3/4
June.	34 3/4	35 3/4
MESS PORK—		
May.	18 15	17 80
LARD—		
May.	12 50	12 55
July.	11 50	11 45
September.	11 25	11 23 1/2
SHORT RIBS—		
May.	10 25	10 15

Produce and Merchandise.

New York, March 10.—Flour unsettled, easy; winter wheat low grades, 2.10@2.25; patents, 3.8@4.25; Minnesota clear, 2.50@3.50; patents, 4.25@5.00. Southern flour dull, weak; common to fair extra, 2.10@3.10; good to choice do, 3.15@4.25. Wheat lower, moderately active, weak; No. 2 red store and elevator 76 1/2, float 76 1/2; options opened active, excited, irregular and heavy, closed weak, 78 1/2 under yesterday's; No. 2 red closing, March, 74 1/2; May, 74 1/2.

Corn firm, dull; No. 2, 52 1/2, elevator 54 1/2; ungraded mixed, 53@55; steamer mixed, 52 1/2; options opened at 1/2 decline, closing dull at unchanged prices, May and July only traded in; March, 53 1/2; April, 52 1/2; May, 51 1/2; July, 51 1/2. Oats dull, white longer; options dull, 1/2 @ 1/4 higher, steady; March, 19 1/2; May, 19 1/2; June, 19 1/2; spot prices No. 2, 39 1/2 @ 39 1/4; No. 2 white, 44@44 1/2; mixed Western, 39@41; white do, 42@49. Wool firm, quiet; domestic fleece, 27@32; pulled, 26@27. Beef dull, steady; family, 12@13.50; extra mess, 9@10. Pork, 9.40. Beef mutton quiet, easy at 21.00; tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess, 19.00@19.50.

Cut meats dull, easy; pickled bellies 10 1/2, shoulders 9 1/2, hams 13 1/2 @ 14. Middle dull, lower short clear 10 1/2. Lard quiet, mutton lower nominal; Western steam closed 12 1/2, city 11 1/2 bid, 12 asked, March 12 1/2, May closed 12 1/2, refined quiet, easy; cont 12.90, S. A. 13 1/2, compound 10. Pork more active, lower; old mess 19 25 @ 20, new mess 19.00@19.50.

19.50@20, extra prime nominal. Cotton seed oil quiet, dull, easier; crude 50@52, yellow 60 asked. Rosin quiet, firm; strained common to good 1.45 @ 1.47 1/2.

Peanut oil: light supply; fancy hand picked, 6; farmers' 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Coffee options opened steady, closed dull, unchanged, to 10 up; spot Rio dull, steady, No. 7, 18. Sugar raw, dull, easy, fair refining, 2 15-16@3; centrifugals, 90 test, 3 1/2; sales, none. Refined quiet, steady; off A, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; standard A, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; cut loaf, 5 3-16 @ 5 1/2; powdered, 4 3/4 @ 5 1-16; granulated, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Freights, Liverpool market dull, weak; cotton, 3-3 1/2; grain, 1 1/2 asked.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

It is understood that Hog Island has been selected as the location for the quarantine station.

Some of the farmers about Middleburg are losing quite a number of sheep from the "worm in the head."

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce has been asked to allow the question to be publicly discussed before that body.

Rev. C. L. Lewis, of Aldie, has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Cape May City, with the offer of a large salary.

The Governor refused to pardon Welby Barton and Humbert Wilson, convicted in 1892 in the Loudoun county court of housebreaking and larceny, and sentenced to six and twelve months in the county jail.

There is a quiet but active canvass going on for the five places on the supreme court of appeals to be filled by the Legislature this winter. It is pretty certain that a resolution will be submitted to the Democratic State convention, which is to nominate Governor and other general officers, opposing the policy of members of the Legislature being candidates for place elective by that body.

Smith Buford, colored, another of the unfortunate men who were caught in the wreck at the National Hotel in Danville, died last night of his injuries. The others are getting along well and will recover.

Mr. Peyton Wise brother of Congressman Wise, is extremely anxious to succeed Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore, as consul-general to Paris, and is making a vigorous fight. Howell Miller, of Rappahannock county, is mentioned for council at Palermo, Italy. James L. Gordon, of Orange county, wants to relieve Consul-General Thomas Sherman, Mr. Blaine's appointee, at Liverpool.

An effort is being made to get up a company among the business men of Charlottesville for the purpose of erecting a new and handsome hotel in that city. The idea upon which the scheme is being worked is to erect such a building as when completed and furnished will cost, with the ground, \$10,000, the structure to be after the inn style.

John Slack, Sr., one of the pioneer citizens of Kanawha county, who was deputy sheriff from 1841 to 1854 and sheriff from that time till 1859 and clerk of the Circuit Court from 1861 to 1873, died Tuesday, aged eighty-three years, after an illness of a few days with pneumonia.

Ernest L. Gardner, a brakeman on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was thrown from the cars at Hundley's, W. Va., Friday night and injured so severely that he lived only a few minutes after being found by the engineer and conductor.

A prominent Richmond contractor says he has never known a brighter outlook for the building trade than at present. He says that more houses will be built in Richmond this year than in any previous year and some of them will be elegant residences.

Harrison Groves, Company I, Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry, and Robert McIntire, [Petersburg], Battery of Artillery, died in Lee Camp, Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Wednesday last.

Thornton G. Stout, one of the wealthiest citizen of Augusta county, fell from a porch Tuesday night and sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

Mrs. J. M. Hood, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. J. Claiborn, in Danville.

The exports from Norfolk for February amounted to \$1,007,818.

A boy named Sawyer tried to harness a young mule near Skillet, Wise county yesterday and was kicked to death. He was about 16 years old.

Mrs. B. F. Jacques, of Petersburg a venerable and respectable Christian lady, died on Monday evening, aged 71 years. She leaves a number of near relatives and friends both in Petersburg and in Richmond.

Charles T. Darting and Eugene Fox arrived at Marion yesterday, from New York, and it is now given out that the construction of the Marion and Rye Valley railroad will be rapidly completed. A large force of hands are now making cross ties.

Captain A. D. Payne, of Warrenton, died yesterday morning. Captain Payne was well-known in Virginia. He was a fine soldier during the war, was a prosperous and able lawyer, and served his country with distinction in the Legislature for several terms.

All the bodies have been recovered of the men who were victims of the Crawford mine disaster. The killed are: Charles Ayers, Frank Hylton, and Marcus Rachol, of Floyd county, Va., and John Underwood, Samuel Melkoff, and Joseph Williams, whose homes are unknown.

ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.

Believed to Have Been First Issued by Italian Bankers Five Centuries Ago.

Paper money developed from the bills of exchange or certificates of the banks was probably first issued by the Italian bankers of the fourteenth century, says the San Francisco Examiner. Governments found it an easy way of obtaining money in times of necessity, being, in effect, a forced loan from the people. Paper bills are promises to pay, and when the government issues them in exchange for supplies or service it has actually borrowed just as much from the man to whom it pays them. It, however, allows him to pass this note in payment of his debts, so instead of being a loan from him singly it is a loan from the whole people. The ease with which the notes may be issued has led many governments into disastrous experiments in time of war or stress, the promises being issued in such profusion that they became of no value. The continental currency issued during the revolution by the American congress, and the assignats of the French revolution may be instanced. Paper money depends for its value on the ability of the authority that issues it to give value for it when payment is demanded. When the issue of the civil war was in doubt the value of the greenbacks issued by the United States sank to one-third their face value, due partly to a lack of confidence in the government and due still more to the certainty that payment of the notes must be indefinitely postponed. Even when the war closed and there was no longer doubt of the government the currency was depreciated for thirteen years. The government was in the position of the man known to his neighbors as "good, but slow pay." His notes pass at a discount. The government was known to be good for the amount, and it was certain that it would be ready to redeem its notes some day, but that was not enough for the man who wanted to use the money right away. He thus passed the notes at a discount. The value of paper money thus depends at any given moment on the promise of the government to redeem it. If the promise will be met when the notes are presented they pass at their face value. If there is doubt on this point the notes must pass at discount, greater or less according to circumstances. If there is no chance that they will ever be paid they are worth nothing at all. As the United States government has stood ready since 1879 to redeem in gold any notes as soon as presented, its currency passes without question as to its face value.

IN JAPANESE SOCIETY.

Curious Rules to Be Observed by Guests in the Land of the Mikado.

The visitor must leave his fan in the ante-chamber, and entering the reception room, seat himself respectfully on his heels in front of the shrine. If there are three kakemonos (pictures on rollers), he must examine first the center one, then that to the left and lastly the one on the right hand. He then is supposed to signify his opinion as to the particular merits of the floral trophy. There are strict rules as to the exact degree of admiration to be expressed, according to the character of the specimens. The Saturday Review says indiscriminating gush is not permitted in polite circles. The respectful inspection over and the proper things said, the host presents to his guest on a tray cut flowers and branches, a knife, a scissors, a small saw, a vase and a napkin, at the same time rolling up the kakemono, "as it is considered to be demanding too much of a visitor to expect him to extemporize a flower arrangement in harmony," but the guest may face the difficulty and retain the unfamiliar background. The master of the house now offers one of his most precious vases suitable to the season and the flowers and the visitor pleads his inability to do justice to so beautiful a receptacle, but if pressed to make use of it he must then take care that the arrangement is simple and unobtrusive, so as not to distract attention from the vase. When completed the implements are again arranged on the tray, with the exception of the scissors, which are "left near the flowers as a silent and modest invitation to the master of the house to correct faults." The host sweeps up the rubbish and takes away the tray. The other visitors, who have meantime been waiting in the ante-room, are now admitted to pay the proper compliment. Before leaving the artist, unless a person of superior rank, takes the flowers out of the vase; "it is considered presumptuous of him to quit without destroying the evidence of his skill." Should the entertainer by inadvertence have supplied scented flowers on an occasion such as an "incense meeting" when perfume is prohibited, the polite artist makes no remark, but snips off the blossoms, leaving only the unopened and scentless buds. The flowers must not be offered trimmed, or they might look as if they had been previously used.

A Good Heart.

There was a wise man among the Jews, says an old fable, who bade his scholars tell him what was the best thing for a man to have and keep. One said, a liberal and contented disposition; another, a good companion and friend; a third, a kind and good neighbor; and a fourth, the wisdom to foresee the future and so shape the life as to be successful and happy. But the fifth said that a good heart was better than them all, for that, he added, will be both contented, a good companion and friend, a good neighbor, and will enable one to live on, in the best sense, to be successful and so truly happy.

A Watch Made of Iron.

At a recent mechanical fair held at Worcester, England, a watch was exhibited in perfect running order constructed wholly of iron. The object of this curiosity was to illustrate the malleability of iron, and its consequent adaptation to a wide variety of novel uses. Such articles, when made of iron, may be easily electro-plated with gold or silver, or adorned with all the beauty of the enamelers art.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

An immense collection of wild animals from all parts of the world is promised for the world's fair.

A recent invention is a cradle which rocks by clockwork mechanism and at the same time plays baby tunes.

JONES say that men can see to read a newspaper through the clear ten-inch ice in the Hudson river near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

New York state now has 122 chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; Pennsylvania has 102; Virginia, 47; Ohio, 39; Illinois, 38; New Jersey, 37.

The Seabury house at Woodbury, Conn., known as the birthplace of the American Episcopal church, was purchased by the Litchfield archdeaconry.

BURIAL at sea is to be abolished for those who have money to pay for the transportation of their remains in case of death on shipboard. Air-tight caskets for the transportation of bodies are now a part of the equipment of all the best steamers.

The captains of ships which carry bricks have to be very careful. An ordinary brick is capable of absorbing a pint of water. So with a cargo of bricks in the hold serious leakage may quite well go on undetected, for the water that enters is sucked up as fast as it gets in. If this should be the case the consequences are bound to be most disastrous.

THE MILITARY.

It costs the government \$1,000 a day for firing morning and evening salutes.

The battering ram was a beam suspended in the middle, drawn back and thrown forward.

Gov. CLEVELAND, of Maine, made up his staff by selecting the handsomest men he could find in his own town.

In the Twelfth century a book was attached to a footman's spear to enable him to drag a knight from the saddle.

Gen. TROCHET, the defender of Paris in the closing days of the Franco-Prussian war, is a descendant of Racine. He was invited to attend a recent historic ceremony in honor of the eminent dramatist, but was so busy with his memoirs that he could not spare the time to accept.

A POWERFUL lamp, which distinctly illuminates objects over half a mile distant, by means of a great reflector, is to be adopted in the French army. It is carried on a light wagon, behind the soldiers, and they will be in obscurity while the enemy and all objects in front will be made conspicuous.

RAIL RUMBLINGS.

CANADA has about 14,000 miles of railroads.

The Royal Hungarian railway company has decided to employ women at all stations, giving preference to the widows and orphans of men who have died in their employ.

The slowest railroad in the world is the Arizona & New Mexico. From Benson to Nogales is eighty-eight miles, and the schedule time is eight hours. The fare is \$8.80, or ten cents a mile.

The last spike of the Great Northern railroad, giving a complete line from St. Paul to Seattle, was driven a few days ago. One thousand men were dismissed at once, and flocked to Spokane and Seattle.

The Southern Pacific railway company, after many disappointments, extending over a number of years, has succeeded in striking water in the Colorado desert. The well yields 9,000 gallons an hour, and if several more of equal capacity can be drilled, not only will the railway be greatly profited, but the desert itself may be redeemed.

WISE AND WITTY.

IDOLATRY is a disease of the imagination; idealism the aspiration of the spirit.

A WOMAN must pity the man she loves, even if she has to hurt him in order to do so consistently.

WHEN we say that a person has good sense about most things we mean, of course, that about most things he has the good sense to agree with us.

THE fatal drawback to most reforms is that their execution would be likely to entail an injustice greater than the wrong of the original conditions.

ONE need never regret the time spent in dissecting the personal and private affairs of his neighbors, for he may be assured that they are doing as much for him.

It is chiefly at the mile posts of the year, when the wayfarer pauses with the circle of his friends about him, that he notes the faces missing, the new ones grown familiar by their presence, and the changes that closed in around him while he journeyed.—Judge.

THE JEWEL CASKET.

A WINGED foot serves as a mailbox. TWO ten cent pieces joined together make a tie clasp.

The preference in silver buttons is for the scroll edge.

BLACK silk fobs with gold bars and buckles are preferred.

TANDEM whips are of English holly and mounted in silver.

LEATHER umbrella straps with silver buckles have just been introduced.

The old fashioned gold fob is modestly coming to the front in smaller sizes. CHAMOIS penwipers with a silver knob disclose beneath the knob a stamp receptacle.

SILVER embossed cases are for twine, mullage, letters and various desk furnishing articles.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.

THE best handles of small tools are made from the wood of the apple tree.

Is making champagne the grapes are squeezed six times, each pressure making wine of a different quality.

Fresh milk, applied every week with a soft cloth to boots and shoes, has a freshening and preservative effect upon the leather.

A LONDON confectioner says that he is sometimes called on to furnish wedding cakes weighing 1,000 pounds each, and puddings of a size sufficient for 500 hearty appetites.

TERRIBLY ANNOYING.

Something the Bravest of Us Are Worried by.

It Makes Us Feel Out of Sorts, Irritable and Even Cross—And Why People Will Endure It Is More Than We Can Understand.

Biliousness is the plague of people. And, as everybody knows, it is always worse in the spring.

Now as we know something which will surely cure it, we will give the experience of two gentlemen whom we know.

George F. Davis lives at 154 Mill street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"I have terrible attacks of biliousness, and bilious colic," he said, "every four or five weeks, with a gradual increase in severity. Although I sought a cure through four of our leading physicians, the best they could do for me was only temporary relief."

"I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and while taking the first bottle I had only one bilious spell. When the second bottle was about half taken I had one more attack, but very much lighter, and this was the last attack I had."

"At the end of six months I was in better health than for five years before, and now I consider myself completely cured and permanently cured. I would be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry."



MR. GEORGE F. DAVIS.

The other person whom we know was cured by the same remedy was Mr. L. P. Strickland, of 28 Taylor St., Cleveland, Ohio. He says:

"I have taken Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and I feel like a new man. It has cured my indigestion, flatulency, bloating after eating, cold feet and shortness of breath. I have had a fistula for over twenty years and it is almost gone now. I cannot express how thankful I am for this wonderful remedy."

If you are out of order use this remedy. Every body needs to take something in the spring for the liver, blood and nerves, and this is the best spring medicine. All druggists keep it for \$1, and it is purely vegetable and harmless.

It is highly recommended by the doctors, especially at the season of the year. It is, in fact, the prescription and discovery of a physician, Dr. Greene, of 25 W. 14th St., New York, the renowned specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

Everybody out of order, or who is not feeling just right, should use the remedy now.

COMMISSIONER'S SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE of a decree entered in the chancery case of the Old Dominion Investment Company vs. J. Allen Watts, trustee, et al., in the Hustings Court for the city of Roanoke, at the February term, 1893, thereof, whereby the undersigned was appointed a special commissioner of said court for that purpose, I will ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, AT 12 O'CLOCK, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse in the city of Roanoke, the following described real estate lying in said city:

1. Beginning at a point on the north side of Tenth street 20 3/4 feet west of Jefferson street, thence along Tenth street south eighty-eight degrees, twelve minutes, and five seconds to a point; thence north one degree thirty minutes east ninety-two feet to an alley twelve feet wide; thence along said alley north eighty-eight degrees, twelve minutes, and five seconds to a point; thence south one degree thirty minutes west ninety-two feet to the beginning.

2. Beginning at a point on the south side of Luck street 22 1/2 feet west of Jefferson street, thence along Luck street north eighty-eight degrees, thirty minutes, west fifty feet to a point; thence south one degree thirty minutes west thirty minutes east 75 feet to the place of beginning (being the same lots conveyed to M. M. Rogers by John Sheridan and wife, by deed dated November 21, 1888, and the same property conveyed to George F. Dyer and H. N. Dyer by deed dated March 1, 1890).

This sale is made under the decree aforesaid to satisfy the terms of a certain deed of trust dated March 1, 1890, from George F. Dyer and H. N. Dyer to J. Allen Watts, trustee, to secure M. M. Rogers' payments therein set forth, and in pursuance of the terms of the said decree. I will offer the above described land for sale as follows: Lot No. 1, first above described, will be first offered for sale, and if enough is bid therefor to satisfy the terms hereinafter set forth, it will be sold, and no more will be offered for sale; if enough for said purpose is not bid, the two parcels will be sold separately and then as a whole, and sold in the manner in which they bring the best price.

TERMS: Cash to so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the expenses formerly incurred in advertising this property for sale, amounting to \$10.00, the costs of the sale, including the fees of the clerk of the court, of five per centum in said deed of trust mentioned, and to pay off and discharge one certain negotiable note of the sum of \$1,250.00, dated March 1, 1890, made by Geo. F. Dyer and H. N. Dyer and payable with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from date to M. M. Rogers, the date and the interest charges thereon, and the residue, if any, to be paid to the equal payments at six and twelve months from date of sale, to be properly secured and to be subject to the future order of the Court.

J. ALLEN WATTS, Special Commissioner, In the clerk's office of the Hustings Court of the city of Roanoke, Va., this 9th day of March, 1893.

The Old Dominion Investment Co., Plaintiff, against J. Allen Watts, Trustee, et al., Defendants.

Given under my hand as Clerk of the said Court, this 9th day of March, 1893.

S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICES.

W. T. JOHNSON, in chancery.